

TRUE  
INFORMATION

OF THE  
Beginning and Cause of all our troubles : how they have been hatched,  
and how prevented.

WHEREIN  
VVe may see the manifold contrivances  
and attempts of forraigne and home-bred  
Enemies, against the Parliament, Kingdome,  
and purity of RELIGION.

AND  
How all their Endeavours whether by  
Force or fraud, never prospered.

A Work  
Worthy to be kept in Record, and to bee communicated  
to POSTERITY.

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*The people that will not understand, shall fall.*

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LONDON,  
Printed in the Yeare 1648.

THE

Legislative and Executive  
Department of the  
Government of the  
United States of America

Various other  
and numerous of  
the same kind  
and kind of  
and kind of

How all their  
Forms of  
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to be kept in  
POSTERITY.

The people that will not  
shall fall.

LONDON:  
Printed in the Year 1848.



## True Information of the beginning and cause of all our troubles, how they have bin hatched and how prevented.

### 1 Parliament

1. **I**N the first yeare of King *Charles* his Reign, a Parliament being called at *Oxford*, two subsidies were granted, no grievances removed, but the said Parliament loone dissolved.

2 The sad effects which the dissolution of this Parliament produced, were the losse of *Rebell*, by the unhappy helpe of *Englands* Ships.

3 The diversion of a most facile and hopefull warre from the *West-Indies*, to a most expensive and successelesse attempt on *Cales*.

4 The bloody and unblesseed attempt on the Ile of *Ré*, and thereby a precipitate breach of peace with *France*, to our great losse.

5 A peace concluded with *Spain*, without consent of Parliament, contrary to a promise formerly made to the Kingdome, by King *James*, a little before his death; whereby the Cause of the *Palatinate* was altogether most shamefully deserted by us.

6 The Kingdome suddenly billeted with Souldiers, and a concomitant project set on foot for *Germane* Horses to force men, by feare, to fall before arbitrary and tyrannicall taxations, continually to be laid upon them.

### 2 Parliament.

7 The dissolution of a second Parliament at *Westminster*, in the second yeare after a declarative grant of no lesse then five Subsidies, and the sad issues that flowed to the Kingdome thereupon.

8 As first, the violent exacting from the people of that mighty summe of the five Subsidies, or a summe equall to it by a Commission for a Royall Loan, as it was called.

9 Many worthy Gentlemen imprisoned and vexed, that refused to pay it.

10 Great summes of money extorted from Subjects by Privy Seals and Excises

11 The most hopefull Petition of Right, blatted in the very blossome of it.

### 3 Parliament.

12 A third Parliament called, and quickly broken in the fourteenth yeare of the King, and therein Parliamentary priviledges extremely violated by after ill-usage of some of the best and worthiest Members thereof, who were clapt up close prisoners, denied all ordinary and extraordinary comforts of life, and preservation of health, which might have proved perpetual to them, had not a fourth Parliament (which afterward happened) necessitated their releife and release.

13 And this third Parliament thus dissolved, O the miserable effects that followed thereon also.

14 Scandalous and opprobrious Declarations published to asperse and besmeare the proceedings of the last Parliament, and some of the best Members thereof; yea, Proclamations set out to those effects, thereby extremely to dishearten the Subjects, yea, and plainly forbidding them once to name a Parliament, or to desire them any more.

15 VVhence, immediately gushed out (this damme of Parliaments thus being broken down) the violent inundations (even so a deluge of miseries) of mighty summes of money, got by that strange and straining project of Knight-hood; yet, under a faire colour and pretence of Law for it; and for all the rest that followed.

16 As, the most burthensom Book of Rates; the most heavy and unheard of (ull then) taxation of Ship money; the enlargement of Forrests, contrary to *Magna Charta*; the injurious taxation of Coat and Conduet money; the forcible taking away of the Trained-Bands Armes; the desperate designe of ingrossing Gunpowder into their hands and keeping it fast from the Subject in the Tower of London, not to be had thence but at most excessive rates.

17 The destruction of the Forrest of *Dean*, that most famous Magazine, and Timber-store-house of the whole Kingdome, which was sold to Papists.

18 The monstrous Monopolies of Sope, Salt, Wine, Leather, and Sea-coal; yea, almost of all things in the Kingdome of most necessary and common use.

19 Restraint of Subjects Liberties in their Trades and Habitations; for refusal of which foresaid heavy pressures, many were vext with long and languishing suites, some fined and confined to prisons, to the losse of health in many, of life in some; Some having their houses broke open, their goods seized on, their studies or closets searched for writings, bookes, and papers, to undoe them; Some interrupted also in their Sea-Voyages, and their ships taken from them, in an hostile manner, by projectors, as by pirates, or common enemies.

20 The crushing cruelties of the Star-Chamber-Court, and Councill Table, in those dayes, chiefly, for the fomenting and increasing of most exorbitant taxations, pressures and unjust suit, against the Subject.

21 Thus farre for the miseries of the Common-Wealth; now also for the Churches danger, and distresse, the amazing miseries of the Subjects Consciences also, by the intolerable burden of Popish Ceremonies, *Romish* Innovations and such like other outrages of the Arch Prelate of *Canterbury*, and his Prelaticall Agents and Instruments, over the whole Kingdome, in matters of religion, divine worship, and spirituall cases of Conscience.

22 The most palpable and abominable *Romish* Ceremonies used at the Kings Coronation, and insolent and impious, false and destructive additions in the Oath administred to the King, at his said first Inauguration to the Crowne, by that most arrogant Arch-Bishop.

23 And the manifold other impious impositions in matters of religion, divine worship and spirituall cases of Conscience; for refusing and opposing of which, how was the honest-hearted and tender-conscienced Subject, grievously oppressed by fines, imprisonments, stigmatizings, mutilations, whippings, pillories, gaggles, confinements and banishments; yea, and that, into perpetuall close imprisonments



in the most desolate, remote, and (as they hoped and intended) remorselesse parts of the Kingdome.

24 The putting downe, yea, utterly ruinating of that most famous and honourable worke, that ever this Kingdom saw, in a private way, for the advancement of Gods glory in the propagation of the Gospel, I mean, the Feoffees for buying in of Impropropriations; *Noy*, the (then) Attorney-Generall, openly in Court, accusing that blessed worke to bee a worse plot against the Church (he meant the Prelaticall-Church sure,) than the Papiests Powder-plot

25 The advancing (for the most part) none, to Ecclesiasticall Dignities and Livings but *Arminians*; yea, Popish hearted Pontificians; Suspending, and silencing with deprivations, degradations, and excommunications, almost all the most pious, painful and Orthodox-learned Pastours over the Kingdom, whom they could catch in their snares, and all this under a pretence of peace, unity and conformity; in which foresaid cases, the High-Commission (like the *Spanish*-Inquisition) with its most pugnaticall pranks, was all along, most intolerable and abominable.

26 *Printing-presses*, set open for the Printing and publishing of all sorts of Popish and *Arminian* tenets; but, shut up and restrained from *Printing*, sound and Orthodox Doctrines.

27 Nay, not onely thus lamentably molested us at home in *England*; but attempted the like on our brethren in *Scotland*; endeavouring to impose upon their consciences also, a New Liturgie, and a booke of Canons, upon the first introducing whereof into their Church, they not induring them, threw stones and stools at the Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews* head, and beat him out of the Church; crying out a *Pape*, a *Pape*, and so rid themselves of them.

28 Upon which refusall of theirs, O what foule calumnies and scoffes were immediately cast upon them, and they called and counted rebels and traytors; yea, so proclaimed in all Churches in *England*.

29 An Army was also raised to oppresse and suppress them, for thus resisting the Arch-prelates most injurious impositions on them.

A mighty and tumultuous rising of Apprentices and young men, in *Southwarke* and *Lambeth* side, with clubs and other weapons especially at the Arch-bishops house, which put him into such a fright, as made him flye to *Croyden*, to convey himselfe to some more private and remote place, and although *Pharisees* Magicians were so honest, that at the sight of the dust of the earth turned into lice, they cried out it was the finger of God, but he grew more and more outrageous, and caused one to be hanged and quartered, and his head set on *London-Bridge*.

30 Our Brethren of *Scotland* likewise raising an Army in their own just defence, and by force of armes, enforcing their owne peace.

31 A first pacification being then made by the King, and some of his Nobility, and ratified under hand and Seal twixt them and the *Scots*; yet was it shortly after shamefully violated, and broken quite off by the Arch-prelate of *Canterbury*, and the Earle of *Straford*, and burnt by the hangman at the Exchange.

#### 4 Parliament.

32 A fourth Parliament was thereupon shortly after called again, by those complotters meanes, but to a very ill intent, and another Parliament summoned also at the same time by the Earle of *Straford* in *Ireland*, both of them onely to levy and

procure monies to raise another Army and wage a new War against the Scots.

33 The Ships, and goods of our Brethren of *Scotland*, were, in all parts and ports of this Kingdome, and of *Ireland*, also surpris'd and seized on for the King; their Commissioners deny'd audience to make their just defence to the King, and the whole Kingdome of *Scotland* and *England* too, hereupon much distracted and distempered, with leavying of monies, and imprisoning all among us that refused the same.

34 This Parliament also refusing to comply with the King, *Canterbury* and *Stratford*, in this Episcopal war against the Scots, was soon dissolved & broken up by them and thereupon they returned to their former wayes of waste and confusion, and the very next day after the dissolution thereof some eminent members of both Houses, had their Chambers, and Studies, yea, their Cabinets and very pockets of their wearing cloathes (betimes in the morning before they were out of their beds.) searched for letters and writings, and some of them also imprisoned, and a false and most scandalous declaration was published against the House of Commons in the Kings name.

35 A forced Loan of money was attempted in the City of *London*, to be made a president (if it prevailed there) for the whole Kingdome, but some Aldermen refusing, were sorely threatned and imprisoned.

36 In which interim, the Clergies Convocation continuing (notwithstanding the dissolution of the Parliament) new conscience-oppressing Canons were forged, and a strange Oath, with a monstrous &c. in it, was framed for the establishing of the Bishops Hierarchy, with severe punishments on the refusers to take it.

37 In this Convocation fore taxations were also imposed upon the whole Clergie, even no lesse than six Subsidies, besides a bountifull contribution to forward that intended war against our brethren of *Scotland*.

38 For the advancing of which said summes for this war, the Popish pontifician party, and their scandalous priests were most free and forward; yea, and a solemn prayer was composed, and imposed by the Bishops on their Ministers every where to be used and read in all Churches against the Scots, as rebels and traitors.

39 The papists also in a high measure enjoyed even almost a totall toleration; and a Popes Nuncio suffered amongst us to act and govern all Romish affaires, yea, a kind of a private popish-parliament kept in the Kingdome, and popish jurisdictions, erected among them.

40. Commissions were also (secretly) issued out for some great and eminent papists, for martiall Commands, for levying of Sculdiers, and strengthening their party with Armes and Ammunition of all sorts, and in great plenty.

41. His Majesties treasure was by these meanes so extreamly exhausted, and his revenues so anticipated, that he was enforced to compell (as it were) his own Servants, Judges, and Officers of all sorts, to lend him great summes of money, and prisons filled with refusers of these and the other illegall payments; yea, many High-Sheriffes summoned into the Star-chamber, and to the Councel-board, and some of them imprisoned for not being quicke enough in levying of Ship money, and such like intolerable taxations.

42. In summe, the whole Kingdome was now brought into a lamentable and languishing condition of being most miserably bought and sold to any that could give

give and contribute most of might and malice against us, and no hope of humane help, but dolour, desperation and destruction, to be the portion of all.

43. In which interim, our Brethren of Scotland being entered into our Kingdom, for their owne just defence, the King had advanced his Royall-Standard at Torke, where the creame of the Kingdome, Nobles, and Gentry, being assembled, and a Treaty betwixt the prime of both Armies had at Rippon, for a faire and peaceable accomodation, the King was, at last, inforced to take his Nobles counsel, and in

*The Arch-Prelate of S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes in Scotland  
reading the new Service-booke in his pontificalibus  
assaulted by men & women, with Crickets, Fooles  
Sticks and Stones.*



*The rising of Prentises and Sea-men on South-  
-wark side to assault the Arch-bishops of Canter-  
-burys House at Lambeth.*



the first place, a cessation of Armes agreed on; and then this fifth present *Parliament*, (the *Parliament of Parliaments*,) was necessitously resolved on to begin, *November 3. 1640.*

5. *Parliament, Anno 1640. Novemb. 3.*

44. But, behold, a desperate plot and designe was herein also, immediately set on foot, to spoyle or poyson it in the very *Embrio* and constitution of it, in the first choyce of the Members thereof, by Letters from the King, Queen, malignant and Popish Earles, Lords, Knights, and Gentry, posted into all parts of the Kingdome, to make a strong party for them; But, by admirable divine providence, this their plot was counterplotted, and wonderfully frustrated, and the *Parliament* most hopefully congregated and settled.

45. Shortly after, a very formidable Spanish-Fleet, or *Armado*, appeared on our English narrow Seas, in sight of Dover, and was comming in (as was, on very strong grounds, more than probably conjectured) as a third party, to help to destroy us; the Spaniards hoping, that by this time, we and the Scots were together by the eares, but they were by Gods mercy, beaten off from us by our Neighbourhood of Holland. And we fighting against them, we fought against our friends.

The Souldiers in their passage to *Torke*, turn Reformers, pul down Popish pictures, breake downe rayles, turne altars into tables, and those Popish Commanders, that were to command them, they forced to eat flesh on Fridayes, thrusting it downe their throats, and some they slew.

46. In the time of ours and the Scots Armies residing in the North, which was in *June 1641.* the popish and malignant Lords and Prelates, fearing the effects of this present *Parliament*, comploted together to disaffect that our English Army against the *Parliament*, and endeavoured to bring it out of the North, Southward, and so to *London*, to compell the parliament to such limits and rules as they thought fit.

*July 1641.*

At the beginning of the parliament there was a diligent inquisition after oppressions, and oppressors, and first upon the petition of *Mistris Basswick*, and *Mistris Burton*, two widowed wives, and a petition exhibited in the behalfe of *Mr. Fryn*, *Dr. Laignton*, *Mr. Smart*, *Mr. Walker*, *Mr. Foxley*, *Mr. Lilborn*, and many others, set at liberty, some being banished, and all close prisoners, others fast fettered in irons, and their wives debarred from comming to them.

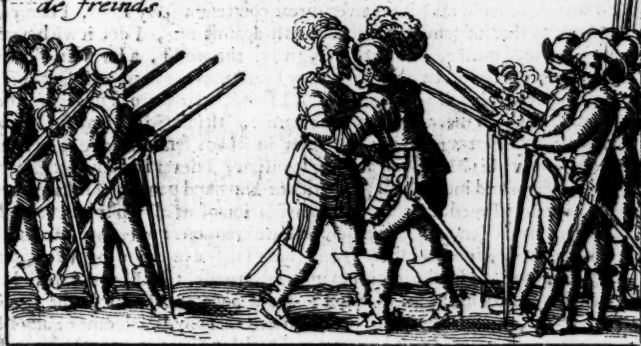
We the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Commons House in parliament, finding, to the great griefe of our hearts, that the designes of the priests and Jesuits, and other adherents to the See of *Rome*, have of late beene more boldly and frequently put in practise than formerly, to the undermining and danger of the ruine of the true Reformed protestant Religion, in his Majesties Dominions established: And finding also that they have been, and having just cause to suspect that there are still, even during this sitting in parliament, endeavours to subvert the fundamentall Laws of *England* and *Ireland*, and to introduce the exercise of an Arbitrary and Tyrannical government, by most pernicious and wicked counsels, practices, plots, and conspiracies: And that the long intermission, and unhappy breach of parliaments, hath occasioned many illegall Taxations, whereupon the Subject  
hath

hath beene prosecuted and grieved : And that divers Innovations and Superstitions have beene brought into the Church ; multitudes driven out of his Majesties Dominions, jealousies raised and fomented betwixt the King and his people, a popish Army levied in Ireland, and two Armies brought into the bowells of this Kingdom, to the hazzard of his Majesties Royall person, the consumption of the Revenues of the Crowne, and Treasure of this Kingdoms : And lastly, finding great cause of jealousie, that endeavours have beene, and are used to bring the English

*The Souldiers in their passage to York turn unto reformers pull down Popish pictures, break down nayles, turn altars into Tables.*



*the English and Scotts Armies at first ready to fight, lovingly embrace each other, & part kinde freinds.*



Army into a mis-understanding of this Parliament; thereby to incline that Army with force to bring to passe those wicked Counsels, Have therefore thought good to joyne our selves in a Declaration of our united affections and resolutions, and to make this ensuing Protestation.

*The Protestation.*

I A. B. Doe in the presence of Almighty God, Promise, Vow, and Protest, to maintaine and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and estate, the true Reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish Innovations within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance, his Majesties royall Person, Honour, and Estate; as also the power and priviledges of Parliament; the lawfull rights and liberties of the Subject, and every person that maketh this Protestation; in whatsoever he shall doe, in the lawfull pursuance of the same. And to my power, and as farre as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and by all good wayes and meanes endeavour to bring to condigne punishment, all such as shall either by force, practice, counsels, plots, conspiracies or otherwise, doe any thing to the contrary of any thing in this present Protestation contained. And further, that I shall in all just and honourable wayes endeavour to preserve the union and peace between the three Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and neither for hope, feare, nor other respect, shall relinquish this Promise, Vow, and Protestation.

*The Earle of Straffords Speech on the Scaffold, May 12. 1641.*

**M**Y Lord Primate of Ireland, (and my Lords, and the rest of these Gentlemen) it is a very great comfort to me, to have your Lordship by me this day, in regard I have been knowne to you a long time, I should be glad to obtaine so much silence, as to be heard a few words, but I doubt I shall not; my Lord, I come hither by the good will and pleasure of Almighty God, to pay the last debt I owe to sinne, which is death, and by the blessing of that God to rise againe through the merits of Christ Jesus to eternall glory; I wish I had bene private, that I might have been heard; My Lord, if I might be so much beholding to you, that I might use a few words, I should take it for a very great courtesie; My Lord, I come hither to submit to that judgement which hath past against me, I doe it with a very quiet and contented minde, I doe freely forgive all the world, a forgiveness that is not spoken from teeth outward (as they say) but from the heart; I speake it in the presence of Almighty God, before whom I stand, that there is not so much as a displeasing thought in me, arising to any creature; I thank God, I may say truly, and my Conscience beares me witnesse, that in all my services since I have had the honour to serve his Majesty in any imployment, I never had any thing in my heart, but the joynt and individuall prosperity of King and people; if it have bene my hap to be mis'construed, it is the common portion of us all while we are in this life, the righteous judgement is hereafter, here we are subject to errour, and apt to be mis'judged one of another; there is one thing I desire to cleare my selfe of, and I am very confident, I speake it with much cleareness, that I hope I shall have your Christian charity in the believe of it; I did alwayes ever thinke the Parliaments of England, were the happiest Constitutions that any Kingdome or any Nation lived under, and under God the meanes of making King and people happy, so far



for have I bene from being against Parliaments; for my death, I here acquit all the world, and pray God heartily to forgive them; and in particular, My Lord Primate, I am very glad that his Majesty is pleased to conceive me not meriting so severe, and heavy a punishment as the utmost execution of this sentence; I am very glad, and infinitely rejoyce in this mercy of his, and beseech God to turne it to him, and that he may finde mercy when he hath most need of it; I wish this Kingdome all the prosperity and happinesse in the world; I did in living, and now dying it is my wish, I doe now professe it from my heart, and dee most humbly recommend it unto every man here, and with every man to lay his hand upon his heart, and consider seriously whether the beginning of the happinesse of a people should be writtē in letters of blood, I feare you are in a wrong way, and I desire Almighty God that not one drop of my blood may rise up in judgement against you.

(My Lord) I professe my selfe a true and obedient Son to the Church of England, to that Church wherein I was borne, and wherein I was bred; prosperity and happinesse, be ever to it: and whereas it hath been said that I have inclined to popery, if it be an objection worth answering, let me say truly, that from the time since I was one and twenty yeares of age, till this houre, now going upon 49. I never had thought in my heart, to doubt of the truth of my religion in England; and never any had the boldnesse to suggest to me the contrary, to the best of my remembrance; and so being reconciled to the mercies of Christ Jesus my Saviour, into whose bosome I hope shortly to be gathered, to those eternall happineses that shall never have end. I desire heartily the forgivenesse of every man, both for any rash or unadvised word, or deed, and desire your prayers: And so my Lords farewell, farewell all the things of this world: Lord strengthen my faith, give me confidence and assurance in the merits of Christ Jesus. I desire you, that you would be

*The Earle of Strafford for treasonable practises  
beheaded on the Tower-hill.*





be silent and joyn in prayers with me; and I trust in God that we shall all meete, and live eternally in heaven, there to receive the accomplishment of all happinesse, where every teare shall be wiped from our eyes, and every sad thought from our hearts: And so God blesse this Kingdome, and Jesus have mercy upon my Soule.  
*Amen.*

47 For the advancing of which designe, the Earle of *Straford*, then prisoner in the Tower, attempted an escape, with Sir *William Belfore*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, promising and assuring him twenty thousand pound, and the marriage of his daughter to Sir *Williams* Son, if he would but consent unto and assist his escape; but Sir *William* hated such bribes, and so the neck of all that plot was broken.

48 Then, they attempted by soule and false scandals on the Parliament, to intice the Army of the Scots, (then still in the North) to a newtrality, and to fit still whyles our English Army acted the farther designs hatched and hammered still in their heads and hearts, but this plot prevailed not neither.

Anno 1641. Octob. 23.

49 About this time, that inhumane bloody rebellion and monstrous massacring of almost 100000 innocent English Protestants, men, women and children, brake out in *Ire'land*, namely, about October 23. 1641. These accursed Rebels having had their principal encouragements and Commissions to authorize them in that horrid and hideous rebellion from the Court of *England*, and of purpose to have made *England* the chiefe seat of the war, and all the papists, prelates, and malignants utmost wrath and rage.

50 For the still effecting of this designe, the malignant party in private, much prevailing still; the designe now went on, chiefly against the City of *London*, for which purpose, the Leivtenant of the Tower, Sir *William Belfore*, was (for his loyalty) displaced by the King from his Leivtenanthip, and popish Lord *Cottington*, made Constable of the Tower; but his dangerous designs being soone discovered; he was as soone displaced; and Collonell *Lunsford*, was made Leivtenant of the Tower; But, he also by the Parliaments petition and importunity to the King, was displaced; and Sir *John Byron*, a desperate malignant (who afterward proved the most bloody Lord *Byron*, in *Cheeshire*) was made Leivtenant of the Tower, in *Lunsfords* stead, but he also, on many just jealousies being petitioned against, was at length, with much adoe removed and put out thence, and Sir *John Coyners*, by the power of the parliament, was put in his place.

To the KINGS most excellent Majesty, and the LORDS and PEERS  
now assembled in PARLIAMENT.

*The humble Petition and Protestation of all the Bishops and prelates now called by His Majesties Writts to attend the Parliament, and present about London and Westminster for that Service.*

**T**Hat whereas the Petitioners are called up by severall and respective Writts, and under great penalties to attend the Parliament, and have a clear and indubitable right to vote in Bills, and other matters whatsoever debatable in Parliament, by the ancient customes, Laws, and Statutes of this Realm, and ought

to be protected by your Majesty, quietly to attend and prosecute that great Service. They humbly reünstrate and protest before God, your Majesty, and the Noble Lords and Peeres now assembled in Parliament, that as they have an indubitate right to sit and Vote in the House of Lords; so are they, if they may be protected from force and violence, most ready and willing to performe their duties accordingly. And that they doe abhominatē all actions or opinions tending to popery and the maintainance thereof; as also all propension and inclination to any malignant party, or any other side or party whatsoever, to the which their own reasons, and conscience shall not move them to adhere. But, whereas they have beene at severall times violently menaced, affrighted and assaulted by multitudes of people, in their coming to performe their services in that honourable House, and lately chased away, and put in danger of their lives, and can finde no redresse or protection, upon sundry complaints made to both Houses in these particulars. They likewise humbly protest before your majesty, and the Noble House of peers, that saving unto themselves all their rights and interests of sitting and voting in that House at other times, they dare not sit or vote in the House of peers, untill your Majesty shall further secure them from all affronts, indignities and dangers in the premises. Lastly, whereas their feares are not built upon phantasies and conceits, but upon such grounds and objects as may well terrifie men of good resolutions, and much constancy. They doe in all duty and humility protest before your majesty, and the peers of that most honourable House of parliament, against all Laws, Orders, Votes, resolutions, and determinations, as in themselves null, and of none effect, which in their absence, since the 27. of this instant month of December 1641. have already passed; as likewise against all such as shall hereafter passe in that most Honourable House, during the time of this their forced and violent absence from the said most

*The High Commission-Court, and Star-Chamber  
voted down, and pluralities & non residencies  
damned by Parliament.*



Honourable House; not denying, but if their absenting of themselves were willfall and voluntary, that most Honourable House might proceed in all their premises, their absence, or this protestation notwithstanding. And humbly beseeching your most Excellent Majesty to command the Clerke of that House of peers to enter this their petition and protestation among their Records.

*They will ever pray to God to bless, &c.*

*Jo. Ebrac. Tho. Duresme, Rob. Co. Lich. Jos. Norw. Jo. Asa. Guli. Ba. & Wells.  
Geo. Harf. Rob. Oxon. Ma. Ely, Gosfr. Glouc. Jo. Paterburg. Morris. Landaff.*

52. The Bishops also had a pestilent plot about this time, to subvert and overthrow the Parliament, by endeavouring to get the King to protest against their proceedings in it; But twelve of them were thereupon presently impeached of high treason, and ten of them imprisoned in the Towre of London, and afterward, they were all disabled from ever sitting againe in the Parliament.

Bishops Voted downe root and branch: *Nullo conradiente*, inasmuch that the Citizens of London the same night, made bonfires, and had ringing of bells. And for the better securing the City within, as well as without, the Parliament published an Ordinance, thereby injoyning all Popish Recusants, inhabiting in and about the City, all disaffected persons, and such as being able men, would not lend any money for the defence of the Commonwealth, should forthwith confine themselves to their owne houses, and not to go forth without special licence, as they would answer it at their perills, to the Parliament.

Another Ordinance was sent to the Lord Major, by which the Trained Bands were authorized to apprehend many of the prime and richest malignants, disaffected persons in the City, whereof were foure Aldermen put in safe custody in *Croft* house, and some in *Gresham* Colledge.

53. About which time, a Letter was sent to Mr. *John Pym*, (a most eminent Member of the House of Commons) a most reviling Letter, therein calling him Traytor, and in the said Letter inclosed a plague-sore plaister, thinking thereby to have destroyed him; But, God mightily preserved him from the infection of it.

54. After this, the King himselfe (being guarded with about 500. armed, ruffianly desperate Cavaliers or Souldiers) violently rushed into the House of Commons, accused five of their most eminent Members of Treason, demanded their persons to be delivered up unto him, intending to destroy all that resisted him therein, but crost by the happy absence of the Gentlemen; this plot was attempted, *January. 4. 1641.*

*Anno 1642.*

55. After this, one *Binion*, a Silkman of London, and the *Kentish* malignants, wherein Sir *Edward Deering* had a principall hand, framed dangerous and destructive petitions against the proceedings of the Parliament; but were both most justly rejected, and themselves fined and imprisoned for them.

56. Immediately after this, things grew still worse and worse among the malignants, the King himselfe in unjust discontent (by the desperate counsell of the young Lord *Digby*) forsakes the Parliament, and getting the Prince to him, leaves London, and presently posses into the North, and there attempts to get *Hull* into his hands,

hands, but was happily prevented and bravely opposed by Sir John Hotham, then, in that time of his outward and seeming fidelity.

57. The King being at *Torke*, interdicts the *Militia*, then, set on foot, by the Parliament, for their iust safety and defence; and endeavouring to remove the Terme from the City of *London*, but in both is opposed by the Parliament, and the messenger hanged.

58. The Lords and Gentry of *Ireland* and of *Scotland* too, petition the King to

*At Edge-hill 16 peeces of Canon shot against 80 of E. of Essex Lifegard & not one man hurte, & those 80 brake in upon 1000 of the Kings 4 of y<sup>e</sup> Parliam: Reg: ran away, & 16 troope of Horse. So was wayre 6000 & ther 18000 yet was toke y<sup>e</sup> Standard & Cleave S<sup>r</sup> Ed: Varney Standerbearer in the head & Slew the Lord Lindsey Generall of the Fields.*



*The Queene when shee went ouer beyond Seas, one of her Shipes where shee had a greate Trejury Sprung a Leake & much was lost and Spoyle, and when shee returned for England, she had a mighty Storme at Sea, broke the Mast of Van Trumps Ship and after 8 dayes boystrus turmorie, she was druen backe againe, there was broke and lost 3 Shipes of Ammunition and they that were driven backe were almost starved.*



to retorne to his parliament, yea and the Gentry and Commons of York shire do the like, but are all reiected.

59. The King set on foot a most illegal Commission of *Array*, to clash against the parliaments *Militia*, which occasioned much mischief and misery over the whole Kingdome, but the parliaments *Militia* prevailed in most places and parts of the land.

60. Three letters were intercepted, discovering a most desperate plot against the parliament by the royalists, Commissary *Wilmer*, *Ligby*, *Fermice*, *Crofts*, and others, which by Gods mercy failed them and came to nothing, but we in taking some of their ships were advantaged thereby.

61. Sir *Richard Gurney*, then Lord Mayor of the City of London, proving a desperate malignant and *Arroy man*, was crost in his desires, and clapt up prisoner in the Tower of London, by the power of the Parliament.

62. Proclamations and Declarations against the Parliaments proceedings were Printed and published, and commanded to be read in all the Churches and Chappels over the whole Kingdome within the Kings power.

63. Sir *Fohn penington*, a brave Sea-man, but a desperate malignant, was constituted Admirall of the Seas, for the Kings service, but displaced and dispossessed thereof by the parliament; and the most noble and loyall Earle of *Warwicks* (notwithstanding the Kings Letters and command to interdict him therein, and to give way to *penington*) being put in by the power of the parliament, and possessed of the Ships, kept and continued in the place and office for the parliaments service.

64. *Hull* besieged by the Marquess of *Newcastle* for the King and in that interim one *Back* with a knowne papist, plotting to have betrayed it, by firing it in foure severall places, and then assaulting it; yet *Hull* by Gods mighty providence was preserved, and the King after much losse of men and money, intored to forsake it.

The Citizens of *London* voluntarily proffered their service to attend and guard the parliament by land to *Westminster*, to secure them from danger.

By Water also the stout Shipmasters and martiners, likewise made ready a great number of long-boats, furnished with Ordnance, muskets, and other Sea-like warlike instruments; their vessels also gallantly adorned with Flagges and Streamers, together with martiall musicke, Drums and Trumpets, so as it was a rare sight, and when they came to *White hall*, and understood that the parliament Worthies were safely arrived, the Trained Bands by Land, and the valiant Sea-men by Water, let flye their thundering shot both small and great, their Trumpets sounding, and their Drums beating, in a triumphing and congratulating manner, a singular testimony of their cordiall affections.

The very same day, a numerous company of *Buckinghamshire* men, both Gentlemen, Ministers, and others of that County on horsebacke, with their protestations in their hats, partly in behalfe of their Knight of the Shire, but especially to petition the parliament, for Reformation of evils in Church and State, and to assure their best services and assistance to the parliament, on all just occasions, and our of *Essex*, *Hantsford*, *Berkshire*, *Surrey*, and other Countreies of the Kingdome came, one after another.

65. The Earle of *Essex* was ordained Lord Generall over all the parliaments Forces

Forces, for the preservation of the Kingdome, which he faithfully managed, especially at *Edg-hill* and *Newbury* and other places, can abundantly witnesse.

66. A plot to have blowne up all the Lord Generalls Magazine of powder, and another at *Beverley* in *Torkshire*, to have slain Sir *John Hotham*, both intended by one *David Alexander*, and hired thereunto, but both timely prevented.

67. Commissions granted to Popish Recusants to levy men and armes against the Parliament; but the Parliament published a Declaration or Protestation to the whole world, of their just proceedings therein.

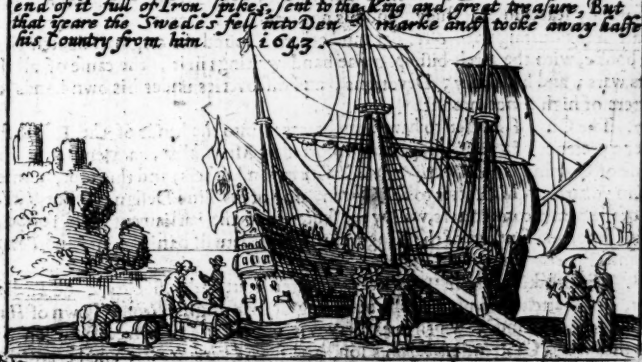
68. The King received the most bloody Irish Rebels petition, and permitted their persons with great favour and allowance about him; calling, and counting them good Catholicke Subjects; but utterly rejecting the petition (exhibited by the Lord Generall) desiring peace and reconciliation with him.

69. A Treaty of peace was really intended by the Parliament, but meerly pretended for a while, transacted by the Royalists; in which interim, that most bloody bickering at *Bratford*, was committed by the Kings party, a piece of villany carried on therein, but (though with much losse on both sides, but especially on theirs) by Gods great mercy the mischief prevented, and the City of *London* mightily preserved.

70. A dangerous plot against the Kingdome, in new High-Sheriffes, for the better collecting of the 400000 li. Subsidies, intended to have been confirmed to the King in a former Parliament; but, that plot crost by providence, and an Ordinance set on foot for the successfull association of Counties for mutual defence one of another, against regall injurious taxations and oppressions on them.

71. A designe of the Royalists at *Oxford* and elsewhere, to proceed against the prisoners as Traitors, and so to put them to death; by which Dr. *Bastwick* Captains

A Ship from Denmarke of 300 Tuns Laden for the most part w<sup>th</sup> Round-heads they were halfe Pike-staves with a great knob at the end of it full of Iron spikes, sent to the King and great treasure, But that yeare the Swedes fell into Denmarke and tooke away halfe his Country from him. 1643.





*Litburn*, were to have beene tryed for their lives, but presently by an Ordinance for execution of a *Lex talionis*, and so of executing the royall prisoners among us.

Anna 1643.

72. A notable plot against the City of *London*, immediately upon the Cities preferring a petition to the King, by the hands of two Aldermen, and foure Commoners of the said City, in reply to which petition, the King sending as his messenger, one Capitaine *Hern* to the City, and the whole body of the City assembling at a Common-Hall, this *Hern* desires *Faire play above board* of them; But the businesse being found to be a notable designe of the malignant-Citizens against the Parliament and the (then) Lord Major of *London*, and the Government of their City, the major cry out in the hearing of *Hern*, they would live and dye with the parliament, and so sent *Hern* away with a fleg in his ear.

73. Another plot contrived at *Oxford*, by a Letter sent to all the Freemen, Journeymen and Apprentices, of the said City to assemble at their severall Halls; and there the Masters and Wardens of all Companies to read the Kings Letter to them, and to perswade them to yeeld to all the Kings commands against the City, but this Letter was crost in the necke and nicke of it, and voted to be evill and scandalous.

74. A plot also to betray *Bristol* into the Royalists hands by one *Tompkins* and *Bowcher*, and divers other their associates; but discovered, two principall conspirators were by Martiall Law condemned and hanged.

75. *Cheapside-crosse*, *Charing crosse*, and all other Crosses, in and about *London* utterly demolished and pulled downe, and that abominable and blasphemous booke of tolerating sports and pastimes on the Lords dayes, voted to be burnt, and shortly after accordingly burnt, together with many Crucifixes and popish trinkets and trumperies, in the very same place where *Cheapside-crosse* stood, and at the *Exchange*.

76. Mr. *Pryn* sent by the Parliament to the Towre of *London*, to search the Arch prelate of *Canterburies* chamber and study there, where he was prisoner, who accordingly searching his study, and his pockets of his wearing cloaths (a just requitall of his dealing with Mr. *Pryn* and others) found the originall Scotch Service booke, with the Arch-bishops owne hand-writings in it, the cause of all the Scots wars; and his Diary, Devotions, and discoveries under his own hands of matters of high concernment.

77. The City of *London* to have been betrayed into the hands of the Royalists, under a pretence of a petition for peace, plotted by Mr. *Waller*, a Member of the House of Commons, Mr. *Tompkins*, Mr. *Challenor*, and others; and this plot, termed by King *Charles* in his Letter to the Queen, one of his Fine Designs; But *Waller* one of the prime complotters, was by the sentence of the Parliament fined 10000 l. in his estate, and sent out of the Kingdome into perpetuall banishment, and *Tompkins* and *Challenor* hanged in *London*.

78. The breaking of Sir *John Hothams* rotten heart and infidelity to the Parliament, in his attempted plot for the betraying of that mighty strong Town of *Hull* into the Queens hands, which treachery was plotted and contrived between Sir *John* the father, Capitaine *Hortham* his son, and Sir *Edward Roales*, and began to be suspected by Sir *John Hothams* deserting of the noble Lord *Farrfax*, by an intercepted



ted letter of the Queens to the King, and divers other sumptomes of it, but especially by Capitaine Moyers letter to Mr. Ripley, and Mr. Ripley's faithfull acquainting the Major of Hull therewith, and their first seizing on the Block-houses, Castles, and Commanders of them, and at length their apprehending of the persons of Sir John Hatham, and Sir Edward Roades, for which treachery Sir John Hotham and Capitaine Hotham his Son was also apprehended, and both of them beheaded at the Tower of London.

The 2 of May. 1643. y<sup>e</sup> Crosse in Cheape side was pulled downe, a Troope of Horse & 2 Companios of foote waited to garde it & at y<sup>e</sup> fall of y<sup>e</sup> tope Crosse atones beat trumpets blew & multitudes of Capes wayre throwne in y<sup>e</sup> Ayre & a greate y<sup>e</sup> 2 of May the Almanac of the Crosse. & 6 day Popes burnt, in the plaringing of Bells, & a no hurt done in all  
Shoute of People with ior. ke saroth, was y<sup>e</sup> inventum at night was the Leaden ce where it stood with greate Acclamation & these actions.



10 of May the Boocke of Sportes upon the Lords day was burnt by the Hangman in the place where the Crosse stood, & at Exchange



*Discretus, May 10. 1643.*

By vertue of an Order of the House of Commons, and agreeable to a Bill passed by both Houses of parliament, for suppressing of divers innovations in Churches and Chappels, this Committee doth require you, and every of you, to take away and demolish every Altar or Table of Stone within your Church or Chappell and to remove the Communion Table from the East end of the said Church or Chappell, and to place the same in some other convenient place of the body of the said Church or Chappell, and to remove and take away all Tapers, Candlesticks, and Bisons from the Communion Table, and to take away and demolish all crucifixes, crosses, and all Images and pictures of any one or more persons of the Trinity, or of the Virgin Mary, and this Committee doth further require you to demolish all crucifixes, crosses, Images or pictures of any one or more persons of the Trinity, or of the Virgin Mary, upon the outside of your said Church or Chappell, or any open place within your parish. Whereof you are to give an account to this Committee, before the 20 day of this moneth.

To the Church-Wardens of the parish of, &c.  
and every of them.

79 A desperate plot for the betraying of the City and Towne of *Lincoln*, by the two *Purfries*, two Captains of *Hull*, who let in 60 Cavaliers by night, in disguised habits, and who issuing out about 12 of the clocke that night, to act their designe, where a plain fellow of the Town discharging a peece of Canon upon them, slew 10 of them at one shot, the rest slaine and taken by the centinels and Souldiers of the Towne, and so by Gods mercy the City preserved.

80 The Queen wrote a dangerous letter to the King, to come with all his force to surprize *London*; but by Gods over powering wisdom and good providence, the King refusing that counsell resolved to take *Gloucester* first, which he fiercely assaulted, but was as bravely repulsed, and by Gods blessing on Major Generall *Masfies* fidelity, timely aide coming to relieve the Towne, it was admirably freed, and by the Lord Generalls Army, and the City of *London* Regiments delivered.

81 A desperate rebellion raised by the *Kentish* malignants, but by Gods mercy timely suppressed about *Tunbridge*, by the valour of Collonell *Brown*, and the well affected Gentry of the County of *Kens*.

82 A Ship bound from *Denmark* to the King, of about 300 tun, richly laden with armes and ammunition; another Ship bound from *Newcastle* to *Holland*, laden with Sea-coale, but in the midst thereof was found between 3 or 4000 *li.* hid in the coales, sent to buy armes for the King; a third great Ship called the *Fellowship*, of at least 400 tun, carrying 24 peeces of Ordnance, all these ships taken by the parliaments ships, and made prize of.

83 The coming in of our brethren of *Scotland* with an army of at least 30000 horse and foot, invited thereunto by the parl. in the bitter depth of winter, when they marched up to the middle in snow, and were forced to bring their Artillery over the Ice of the frozen river of *Tyne*, and the Citizens of *London* lent the Parliament a 100000 *li.* for the *Scots* first pay, to encourage their advance to help us against the Kings forces.

On Tuesday the 27 of May, 1643.

The House of Commons diving into the depth, and searching to the root of the Kingdomes great and grievous distractions, and deepe distempers, and finding that all Papists in the Kingdom, have (for the most part) been main and most eminent yea, and most virulent actors, and abettors, of this present most unnaturall warre against the Parliament, and that therefore they should be proceeded against as traitors to the State and Kingdome, and thereupon also having just cause to search and see into the prime and principall head or leader of that pernicious faction, fell ne-



May. 1643. an ordinance for the making of Fortes, Trenches, and Bull Workes, about the Cittie, July 2. 43. the Assembly of Divines mett D. Twiss Prolocutor. 22. 43. the total May. 43. Challenor and Tomkins were hangd for seeking to betray the Cittie.



cessarily into a long and serious debate, touching the proceedings of the Queen, in her late being in *Holland*, and since her late coming back into the north of *England*, not onely in her countenancing, and encouraging, her aiding, and assisting the present civill war, but in her actuall performance in the same to sojourn and advance it to the utmost ruine (as much as in her was) of our Religion and whole Realme, for all which, and many other such like misdemeanours, it was debated, and at last fully agreed, that she was as liable to the censure of the Law, as any Subject in the Kingdome, whereupon it was put to the question, whether the Queenes pawning the Jewels of the Crown in *Holland*, and therewith buying Armes and Ammunition, to be sent into *England*, to assist the said war against the Parliament, and her own actuall performances, with her Popish Army in the North, were not high Treason, and it was resolved most unanimously by the whole House for the affirmative, afterward it being also put to the question, whether they should forthwith declare their intentions to proceed against her by impeachment of high Treason, this also was immediately resolved for the affirmative, and Voted that Articles of impeachment should be speedily drawne up against her, which Votes the House of Commons transmitted to the Lords for their assent.

*The Bishop of Canterburies first prayer on the Scaffold, 10 Jan. 1644.*

O Evernall God and mercifull Father, looke downe upon me in mercy, in the riches and fullnesse of all thy mercies, look upon me, but not till thou hast nailed my sins to the crosse of Christ, looke upon me, but not till thou hast bathed me in the blood of Christ, not till I have hid my selfe in the wounds of Christ, that so the punishment that is due to my sins may passe away and go over me; and since thou art pleased to try me to the uttermost, I humbly beseech thee, give me now in this great instant, full patience, proportionable comfort, a heart ready to dye for thine honour, and the Kings happinesse, and this Churches preservation, and my zeale to these, far from arrogancy be it spoken, is all the sin, humane frailty, excepted, and all incidents thereunto, which is yet known of me in this particular, for which I now come to suffer, I say in this particular of Treason, but otherwise my sins are many and great, Lord pardon them all, and those especially whatsoever they be which have drawn down this present judgement upon me, and when thou hast given me strength to heare it, then doe with me as seemes best in thine owne eyes, and carry me through death, that I may look upon it in what visage soever it shall appear to me; and that there may be a stop of this issue of blood in this more then miserable Kingdome; I shall desire, that I may pray for the people too, as well as for my selfe: O Lord, I beseech thee give grace of repentance to all people that have a thirst for blood, but if they will not repent, then scatter their devices so, and such as are or shall be contrary to the glory of thy great name, the truth and sincerity of Religion, the establishment of the King, and his posterity after him, in their just rights and priviledges, the honour and conservation of Parliaments, in their ancient and just power, the preservation of this poore Church, in her truth, peace and patrimony, and the settlement of this distracted and distressed people, under the ancient laws, and in their native liberties, and when thou hast done all this in mercy for them, O Lord, fill their hearts with thankfullnesse, and with religious dutifull obedience to thee and thy Commandements all their dayes: So Amen, Lord

Jesus

Jesus, and I beseech thee receive my soul to mercy. Our Father, &c.

*The Bishop of Canterburie last prayer on the Scaffold.*

Lord I am comming as fast as I can, I know I must passe through the shadow of death before I can come to see thee, but it is but *umbræ mortis*, a meere shadow of death, a little darknesse upon nature, but thou by thy merits and passion hast broke through the lawes of death; so, Lord, receive my soule, and have mercy on me,



*The Great Seale broken before the Lords and Commons on Tuesday the 11. August 1646.*



and blisse this Kingdome with peace and plenty, and with brotherly love and charity, that there may not be this effusion of Christian blood amongst them, for Jesus Christ his sake, if it be thy will. And when he said, Lord receive my soule, which was his sign, the Executioner did his office.

84 A desperate plot of the Royalists to starve up the City of London, by breaking into *Surry, Sussex, Kent*, and the other associated Counties, but disappointed by the Parliaments Victories at *Aulston* and *Alford*, fought by Sir *William Waller*, with the help of the City of *Londons* Regiments; and the Royalists plots to hinder our brethren of *Scotlands* coming in to our helpe, by letters and Embassadors sent from *France*, and messengers from King *Charles* to inveigle them to keep from us; but all in vaine by Gods good providence and mercy to us.

85 The King granted a cessation of armes with the bloody rebels of *Ireland*, and afterward justified it by a Declaration of his, printed and published at *Oxford*; but it was remarkably observed, that he never prospered in any of his great designs after that.

86 A Solemn League and Covenant taken by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, and by the City of London, and all parts of the Kingdome, in the Parliaments power, for a pure reformation of Religion and Church Government, and a mutual defence betwixt us and our brethren of *Scotland*.

87 A notable plot by the Royallists to have *Nottingham Town* and Castle, betrayed unto them, the Officers therein being proffered above 10000 *li.* to consent to it; but prevented by Colonel *Hutchinson*, who was the Governour thereof.

88 A Generall plot against the Protestant Religion over all Christendome, and the *Danes* and *Hollanders* also, but God wrought a mighty overture therein by the sudden breaking out of the *Danes* plot against the *Swedes*, and their over-running almost all *Denmark* thereupon, that he could do nothing.

89 A desperate plot against the City of *London*, under a pretence of petitioning for peace, acted by Sir *Basil Brook*, Colonel *Read*, and one Mr. *Ripley*, & *Viler*, 2 Citizens of *London*, and others, but discovered and prevented.

1645.

90 Two desperate plots for the betraying of *Alstury* into the Royalists hands; and another against *Southampton*, but all three timely discovered also, and prevented.

91 One Mr. *Edward Stanford*, a Papist, plotted with Captain *Backhouse* a Capt. of Horse, under Colonel *Masse* for the betraying of the city of *Gloucester* into the Enemies hands, and proffered 5000 *li.* for a reward thereof, 200 *li.* whereof was paid in hand to the said capitaine, but by Gods providence the plot frustrated, and *Gloucester* safely preserved.

92 *Englands* great wonder to Gods glory, there being (about May 30 1644.) six brave armies in this Kingdome, on the Parl. side, and other forces for defence of the city of *London*, besides.

93 A plot to have betrayed our whole Army in *Cornwall* in the *West*, but by Gods blessing most of the Souldiers lives were preserved, though with the losse of our Artillery.

95 Sir *Alexander Carew*, Sir *John Hobam*, captain *Hobam* and the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* beheaded on Tower-Hill for treason against the Parliament.



95. A peace onely pretended by the Royalists at *Wexbridge*, and a treacherous petition framed by the malignants of *Buckinghamshire*, wherein one *Sir John Lawrence* of that County was a great stickler, but the mischief of both was frustrated.

96. A desperate assault on *Milcomb-Regis*, to have betrayed it into the Royalists hands, wherein divers of the malignant Townsmen had a principal hand, and *Colonell Goring* and *Sir Lewis Dives*, were agents therein, but the plot was frustrated, the Towne and Forts recovered, and two ships with rich prize from *Rheas* in France, were seized on to make amends for their trouble.

1645.

97. Divers Earles and Lords forsooke Oxford, and came in and submitted themselves to the Parliament.

98. A desperate plot in the West against the Parliament, by the Clubmen, but by Gods providence turned to the Enemies greatest hurt in the issue.

99. A devillish sudden plot upon Scotland, which was almost over-run by traiterous *Montrosse*, but as suddenly recovered againe, by Gods blessing on *Generall David Lesley*, and *Montrosse* discomfited and bearen away into the mountaines.

1646.

100. A Discovery of grosse impiety in the Oxonians, pretending a desired Treaty with the Parliament, for a well-grounded peace, and yet at that time the Earle of *Glamorgan*, had a Commission to the ruine of all the Protestants in *Ireland*, and so consequently of us in *England* also.

101. The Great Seale broken before the Lords and Commons, on Tuesday the 11. of August 1646.

*Die Sabbati. April. 1647.*

Be it Ordained by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That all and every person of what degree or quality soever, that hath lived or shall live with in the Kings Quarters, or been aiding, assisting, or adhering unto the forces raised against the Parliament, and hath or shall come to inhabit or reside under the power and protection of the Parliament, shall sweare upon the holy Evangelist in manner following.

*The Negative Oath.*

I *A. B.* Doe swear from my heart, that I will not directly nor indirectly adhere unto, or willingly assist the King in this Warre, or in this Cause against the Parliament, nor any Forces raised with the consent of the two Houses of Parliament, in this Cause or Warre. And I do likewise sweare that my coming and submitting my selfe under the power and protection of the Parliament, is without any manner of designe whatsoever, to the prejudice of the proceedings of the two Houses of this present Parliament, and without the direction, privy, and advice of the King, or any of his Councell, or Officers, other then what I have now made knowne. So helpe me God, and the Contents of this Book.

And it is further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the Commissioners for keeping of the Great Seale of *England*, for the time being, shall have power, and are hereby authorised to tender and administer the said Oath unto any Peere, or Wife, or Widow of any Peere, so coming to inhabit as aforesaid. And it shall be lawful to and for the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations, the Committee for the Militia in *London*, and all Committees of Parliament in the se-

D

verall



verall Countiees and Cities of the Kingdoms, to tender and administer the said Oath unto every person so comming to inhabit as abovesaid. And if any person (not being a Member of, or Assistant unto either of the Houses of Parliament) shall refuse or neglect to take the said Oath, so duly tendered unto him or her, as abovesaid, the said Commissioners and Committees respectively, shall, and may commit the same person to some prison, there to remaine without Baile or Mainprize, untill he shall conforme therunto.

*Jo. Brown Cler. Parliamentarium.*  
1646.

The King escaped out of Oxford in a disguised manner, with two onely in his company, one of which was Mr. *Asburnham*: the King and the other Party going for the said *Asburnham's* men. The King carried a Cloak-bagge or Portmanteau behind him like a serving man.

Ordered that it be declared, and it is hereby declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, that what person soever shall harbour or conceale, or know of the harbouring or concealing of the Kings person, and shall not reveale it immediately to the Speakers of both Houses, shall bee proceeded against as a Traytor to the Common-wealth, forfeit his whole estate, and dye without mercy.

*A Letter from the Commissioners of Scotland, concerning His Majesties comming.*  
*20th Scotch Army May 5. 1646.*

**R**ight Honourable, The discharging of our selves of the duty wee owe to the Kingdome of England, to you as Commissioners from the same, moves us to acquaint you with the Kings comming in to our Army this morning, which having overtaken us unexpectedly, hath filled us with amazement, and made us like men that dreame; wee cannot thinke that hee could have beene so unadvised in his resolutions, as to have cast himselfe upon us, without a reall intencion to give full satisfaction to both Kingdomes, in all their just and reasonable demands, in all those things that concerne Religion and Righteousnesse; whatsoever be his disposition or resolution, you may be assured, that we shal never entertaine any thought, nor correspondency with any purpose, nor countenance any indeavours that may in any circumstance incroach upon our League and Covenant, or weaken the union or confidence betwixt the nations, that union to our Kingdome was the matter of many prayers, and as nothing was more joyfull unto us then to have it set on foot, so hitherto have we thought nothing too deare to maintaine it, and we trust to walke with such faithfullnesse and truth in this particular, that as we have the testimony of a good conscience, within our selves to you, and all the world shal see, that we mind your interest with as much integrity and care as our owne, being confident you will entertaine no other thoughts of us.

*Signed May 5, 1646. LOTHIAN*

His Majesties letter to the Parliament of England touching his good intencion, not to prolong the warre, but to secure his person, and labour the composing of the differences betwixt him and the Kingdome.

His Majesties letter to the City of London, for satisfaction, and to assure the City that he is grieved with the distractions of his people, and that nothing on earth is  
more

*The King Escapes out of Oxford in a  
disguised manner*



more desired by his Majesty then, that, in Religion and Peace, with all the comfortable fruits thereof; as also to shew his full resolutions to comply with his Parliaments in every thing for the settling of truth and peace, &c.

A Remonstrance exhibited in the name of the Lord Major, Aldermen and Common-councill of the City of London, to the High Court of Parliament.

Some particulars whereof are these following.

1 That some strict and speedy course may be taken for the suppressing of all private and separate Congregations.

2 That all Anabaptists, Brownists, Hereticks, Schismatics, Blasphemers, and all such Sectaries as conform not, to the publique discipline established, or to be established by the Parliament, may fully be declared against, and some effectual course settled for proceeding against such persons.

3 That as we are all Subjects of one Kingdome, so all may be equally required to yeeld obedience to the Government either set, or to be set forth.

4 That no person disaffected to the Presbyterian Government, set, or to be set forth by the Parliament, may be employed in any place of publique trust.

His Majesty gave speedy order to several Officers for the surrender of the Towns Castles, and Forts, which then were in the hands of the Kings Commanders, viz: Oxford, Worcester, Litchfield and Wallingford.

A Petition delivered to his Excellency from the Officers and Souldiers in the Army, touching their faithfullness in the Parliaments service doing Summer service in the Winter season, &c. Further presented severall designs of theirs.

1. That an Ordinance of Indempnity with the Royall assent be desired.
2. That satisfaction may be given to the Petitioners for their arrears, both in their former service, and in this Army before it be disbanded.
3. That those who have voluntarily served the Parliament in this Kingdome may not be prest to serve in another Kingdome, &c.
4. That those who have lost lives, limbs, or estates, may be provided for, and relieved.

A letter from his Excellency to the severall officers of the Army for the advance of the Irish service, and prevention of all hindrances, &c.

1647.

The Apology in answer to his Excellencies letter, relating their sense of a second storme now hanging over their heads by the malice of a secret enemy, worse then the former now vanquished, expressing their sorrow that they cannot desire their owne security without hazard to his Excellency, &c.

A second Apology of all the private Souldiers in the Army to their Commission officers.

Concerning the abuse to divers well-affected to the Army by imprisonment, to the ruine of their estates, and losse of their lives.

And for their candid intentions and endeavours declared no lesse then troublers and enemies to the State and Kingdome, resolving rather to dye like men, then to be enslaved and hanged like dogs, &c.

Whereunto were annexed divers particulars agreeable to the former, delivered in to his Excellency, March 21. 1646.

A Letter from his Excellency to the Earle of Manchester, concerning the votes of both Houses, as also his griefe of heart for the distractions betwixt the Parliament and Army, desiring that all things may be determined in love, &c.

A Letter from his Excellency to both Houses concerning the Kings being brought from Holdenby.

That some Souldiers secure the King from being secretly conveyed away.

That the Souldiers of Holdenby, with the Kings consent, brought him away from thence, &c.

That his Majesty was unwilling to returne backe againe to Holdenby, &c. And that the removall of his Majesty from Holdenby, was no designe, knowledge, or privy on his part, &c.

A particular charge against the eleven Members impeached by the Army:

1. That Mr. Denzil Hollis being one of the speciall Commissioners for the Parliament to present propositions to the King at Oxford, made private addresses to the Kings party then in armes against the Parliament, and did secretly plot and advise them against the Parliament, &c.

2. That the said Mr. Denzil Hollis, and Sir Phillip Stapleton, during the late war, when the Earle of Lindsey went from the Tower to Oxford, sent severall messages of intelligence to the Earle of Dorset, &c.

3. That the said Mr. Hollis, Sir Phillip Stapleton, Sir Wil. Lewis, Sir John Clow-worthy, Sir Wil. Waller, Sir Joh. Maynard, Ma. Gen. Masie, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Long, Col. Edward Harley, and Anthony Nicholas, in the months of March, April, May, and June last, in prosecution of their evil designs, met in divers places with persons

dis-

disaffected to the State; for holding correspondency with the Queen of England now in France, and encouraged her party there. 4. And indeavoured to bring in forraigne forces, and lifted divers Commanders and Souldiers there to raise and leavy a new warre. 5. And affronted divers Petitioners that came in a peaceable manner, boysterously assaulting them, &c. 6. Imprisoned some Members of the Army, and to dis-oblige the Army from the Parliament.

The solemn engagement of the Citizens, Commanders, officers, and Souldiers, &c;

Whereas we have entered into a solemne League and Covenant, for Reformation, and defence of Religion, the honour and happinesse of the King, and the peace and safety of the three Kingdoms, all which we doe imminently perceive not onely to be endangered, but ready to be destroyed. We doe therefore in pursuance of our said Covenant, Oath of allegiance, oath of every Freeman of London and Westminster, and Protestation, solemnly engage our selves, and vow unto Almighty God, That we will to the utmost of our power cordially endeavour, that his Majesty may speedily come to his two Houses of Parliament, with honour, safety, and freedom, and that without the nearer approach of the Army, there to confirme such things as he hath granted the 12. of May last: in answer to the Propositions of both Kingdoms, and that with a personall Treaty with his two Houses of Parliament, and the Commissioners of Scotland, such things as are yet in difference may be speedily settled, and a firme and lasting peace established; for the effecting hereof, we doe protest, and re-oblige our selves as in the presence of God, with our lives and fortunes to endeavour what in us lyes to preserve and defend his Majesties royal person and authority, the priviledges of Parliament, and liberty of the Subject, in their full and constant freedome, the Cities of London and Westminster, lines of

*The Solomne Engagement of the Citizens ~  
Commanders and Souldiers*



Communication and parishes mentioned in the weekly Bills of mortality, and all others that shall adhere with us to the said Covenant, and oath of Allegiance, Oath of every Freeman of London, and Westminster, and protestation; nor shall we by any means admit, suffer, or endure any newtrality in this common cause of God, the King and Kingdome, as we doe expect the blessing of the Almighty God, whose helpe we crave, and wholly devolve our selves upon in this our undertaking.

A Pamphlet of Paul Berts burnt according to the order of Parliament.

The Army marching toward the City, orders were given to the Train-bands to goe to the workes.

The Auxiliaries are raised to defend the City.

A Proclamation by beat of the Drum for all that are able to beare Armes, and are not listed to come to receive them.

The House of Commons and the Lords likewise met according to the order of adjournment, July 30. but neither of the Speakers.

At length they proceeded to a new election and voted Mr. Pelham a Counsellour, and Member of the Commons House Speaker *pro tempore*.

The Lords made choice of the Lord Grey to be Speaker of their House *pro tempore*.

The Sergeant at Armes being absent with the Mace when the Commons chose their Speaker, had the City Mace; and chose Mr. Norfolk Sergeant at Armes.

After which proceeding to debate the great affaires touching the City and Kingdome, they voted as follows:

1. That the King come to London.
2. That the *Militia* of the City shall have full power to raise what Forces they shall thinke fit to the same.
3. That they may make choice of a Commander in chiefe to be approved of by the House; and such Commanders to present other officers to be approved of by the *Militia*.

The Common-councell made choice of Major Generall Maffie to command in chiefe all the City Forces.

Ordered by the *Militia* that all Reformadoes and other officers should the next day at two of the clocke be listed in St. James fields.

And that the forces already listed should be put in a Regimentall way.

A great appearance in St. James fields of officers and Reformadoes that were listed.

Order given for staying of horses in the City, and many listed.

Most of the eleven Members sate in the House, and in the afternoone M. Gen. Maffie, Sir William Waller, and Col. Gen. Poyntz, were at listing the Reformadoes.

Command given that all shops be shut up by sound of the Trumpet throughout the City.

The Declaration of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common-councell published.

A briefe of which, that his Majesty was surpris'd at Holdenby, and no place for his Majesties residence allowed by the Army nearer then their Quarters; therefore to settle peace, and establish true Religion, ease the Kingdomes burden, establish his Majesties just rights, maintaine the Parliaments Priviledges, and relieve bleeding  
Ireland,

*Ireland*, they professe the maine of their enterprife, &c.

A Petition in the names of many thousands well-affected Citizens for some way of compofure, &c.

At which time Col. Gen. *Poyntz* and other officers of the new list, attending for their orders upon the *Militia*, came into Guild-hall yard, and most cruelly hackt and hew'd many of the aforefaid Petitioners, divers whereof were mortally wounded, whereof some fince dyed.

The Earle of *Warwick* and Earle of *Manchester* having quit the Houses retired into *Essex*, and sent word to the Generall they had cast themselves upon his protection.

The Lord *Sey*, Lord *Mogrene*, and divers other Lords, with many of the House of Commons, came to the Head-quarters, defiring the Generalls protection.

Six Aldermen, and twelve Common-councell men are sent with a letter to the Generall from the City, wherein they declare their unwillingnesse to a new War, defiring his Excellency to receive the sense they apprehend the Army hath taken against the City.

A letter presented to the Generall from the inhabitants of Southwarke, relating their withstanding the designe of raising a new War, defiring some aid from his Excellency for their protection.

Generall *Masse* sends out Scouts, but neare *Brainford* thirty of his men were chased by ten of his Excellencies, and tooke foure of Gen. *Masse*.

A letter from the City to the Generall, shewing their readinesse to joyn with his Excellency, and according to his direction to receive those honourable Members that were forc'd to retire by reason of the tumultuous affront, and willingly submit to be determined by both Houses as they shall thinke fit, having recalled their late Declaration against the Armes proceedings, &c.

About two of the clocke in the morning, Col. *Rainsborough*, Col. *Hulson*, Col. *Pride*, and Col. *Thistlemit*, with their severall Regiments of Horse and Foot marched into the Borough of *Southwarke*; the great Fort was presently yeilded up to them without opposition.

His Majesty in a letter sent to the Generall, acquits himfelfe of the great scandall of having a hand in the late tumult, testifying his dislike thereof, accounting it a very dishonourable way to be brought to *London* in a tumultuous way.

The Members that were forced away returned to sit in *Westminster* againe guarded by the souldiers.

The Houses being sat with their old Speakers.

The House of Peers upon debate passed an Ordinance for making his Excellency *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, high Constable of the Tower of *London*.

The House ordered a gratuity of a months pay to be given to all the Non-commission officers and private Souldiers, for their great service.

A Committee appointed to finde out the chiefe promoters of the late designe of the Tumult at *Westminster*, and raising a new War.

His Excellency marches through the city with his Army, Horse and Foot, and maine of Artillery, without the least affront or prejudice to any; they were marching through the city from eleven of the clocke, untill eight at night.

By many thousands young men and Apprentices of *London*, there was presented a hum:



a humble acknowledgement and congratulation to his Excellency for his many great services to the Kingdome and City of London, resolving to live and dye with his Excellency.

An Ordinance past both Houses for declaring all Votes, Orders, and Ordinances, past both Houses, since the forcing both Houses July 26. untill the 6. of this present August 1647. to be null and void.

The Lords and Commons make a new *Militia*, consisting of 36. in number.

The line of Communication and workes about the City demolished, and the Ordnance drawne off.

Upon information of the eleven late impeached Members who had been very active in the late designe, it was ordered that they appeare at *Westminster*, 16. *Octob.*

A letter from Lieu. Gen. *Crumwel* to the House of Commons acquainting Mr. Speaker, that his Majesty had withdrawne himselfe at 9. the last night, his Majesty having left his cloake behinde him, and some letters in his withdrawing room.

His Majesties letter, *Hampton-Court*, *Novem. 11. 1647.*

Liberty being that which in all times hath been, but especially now is the condition, the aime and desire of all men. Common reason shews that Kings lesse then any should endure captivity; yet I call God to witnesse with what patience I have endured a tedious restraint, which so long as I had any hopes that this sort of my suffering might conduce to the peace of these three Kingdomes, or the hindring of more effusion of blood, I did willingly undergoe, but now finding by two certaine proofes, that this my continued patience would not onely turne to my personall ruine, but likewise be of much more prejudice then furtherance to the publike good, I thought I was bound as well by naturall as politicall obligations to seeke my safety by retyring my self for some time from publike view both of my friends and enemies, and I appeale to all indifferent men to judge; if I have not cause to free my selfe from the hands of those, who change their principles with their condition, and who are not ashamed openly to intend the destruction of the Nobility, by taking away their negative voyce, and with whom the levellers doctrine is rather countenanced then punished; and as for their intentions to my person, their changing and putting more strict guards upon me, with the discharging most of all the servants of mine, who formerly they admitted to wait upon me, doe sufficiently declare: nor would I have this my retirement mis-interpreted, for I shall earnestly and uncessantly endeavour the settling of a safe and well-grounded peace; where ever I am or shall be, and that (as much as may be) without the effusion of more Christian blood, for which how many times have I prest to be heard, and yet no eare given to me; and can any reasonable man thinke (according to the ordinary course of affaires, there can be a settled peace without it, or that God will blesse those that refuse to heare their own King, surely no? I must further adde that (besides what concernes my selfe) unlesse all other chiefe interests have not onely a hearing, but likewise just satisfaction given to them (to wit, the Presbyterians, Independents Army, those who have adhered to me, and even the Scots) I say there can not (I speake not of miracles, it being in my opinion a sinfull presumption in such cases to expect or trust to them) be a safe and lasting peace: now as I cannot deny but that my personall security is the urgent cause of this my retirement, so I take God to witnesse the publike peace is no lesse before mine eyes, and I can finde no better



better way to expresse this my profession (I know not what a wiser man may doe,) then by desiring and urging that all chiefe interests may be heard, to the end each may have just satisfaction: as for example, the Army, (for the rest, though necessary, yet I suppose are not difficult to consent) ought (in my judgement) to enjoy the liberty of their consciences, and have an act of oblivion or indemnity (which should extend to the rest of all my subjects) and that all their arrears should be speedily and duely paid, which I will undertake to do, so I may be heard, and that I be not hindred from using such lawfull and honest means as I shall choofe: To conclude, let me be heard with freedom, honour, and safety, and I shall instantly breake through this cloud of retirement, and shall shew my selfe to be *pater patria*.

C. R.

The copy of the paper entituled by the mutinous Agents, *An Agreement of the people* &c. In briefe: Having by their labour and hazard got their enemies into their hands, they are resolved to avoid danger of returning into a slavish condition, and the chargeable remedy of another war, &c. Doe declare,

1. That the people of *England* being very unequally distributed by Countreies, &c. for the election of their deputies in Parliament ought more indifferently to be proportioned, &c.
2. From the inconvenience arising from the long continuance of the persons now in authority, this Parliament be dissolved, *September* the last 1648.
3. That the people of course do choofe them a Parliament once it two years, &c.
4. That the power of this, and all future representations of this Nation is insurrection onely to those that choofe them, &c.
5. That matters of Religion, and the wayes of God's worship, are not as all intrusted to us by humane power, &c.



6. That impressing any of us, and constraining us to serve in the war, is against our freedom, &c.

At this Common-council, Mr. Alderman *Foxh*, and Mr. Alderman *Gibb*, by the directions of the Committee of the *Militia* of *London*, did make a large Relation of the great Tumult, Insurrection and mutiny, which happened in this City on the last Lords day, and on Monday last, by many evil disposed persons, which first began on the Lords day in the afternoon in the County of *Middlesex*, where they seized the Colours of one of the Trained Bands of the said County, who were there employed for the suppressing of such persons as did profane the Lords day, and being dispersed by some of the Generalls forces, did gather together within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, and in a Riotous manner did break open divers houses and magazines of Arms and Ammunition, and took away Arms, Plate, Money and other things, and did seize upon the Drums of the Trained Bands of this City, which were beating to raise their Companies, and armed themselves, and beat up Drums, and put themselves in a warlike posture, and seized upon the Gates, Chaires, and Watches of this City, and then marched to the Lord Majors house, & there assaulted the Lord Major, Sherifffes, Committee of the *Militia* of *London*, and other Magistrates of the same; and did shoot into the Lord Majors house, beat backe his Guards, killed one of them, wounded divers others, and seized, and took away a piece of Ordnance from thence, with which they did afterwards slay and wound divers persons, and committed many other Outrages: All which matters being largely debated, and many particulars insisted upon, both for the Discovery and Punishment of the said misdemeanours and outrages; and also for the preventing of the like for time to come, It was at the last concluded and agreed by this Common-councell as followeth:

First, this Common-Councell doth generally conceive that this City was in great danger, by reason of the said Outrages and Misdemeanours, and that if the same had not so timely beene prevented and stayed, the whole City would have been exposed to the fury and rage of the said Malefactors, and this Common-councell doth Declare, That the same Misdemeanor and Outrage was a horrid and detestable act, tending to the destruction of the City, and that they do disavow the same, and with an utter detestation do Declare their dislike thereof. And this Common-councell doe appoint the Committee of the *Militia* of *London* to make the same known to the Honourable Houses of Parliament, and also to make an humble Request unto them, That an Order may be issued forth from them to the severall Ministers of this City and the places adjacent, that they may be directed to give publique Thanks to Almighty God, the Author of this great and wonderfull deliverance from that imminent danger wherein this City and parts adjacent were involved. And further, the said Committee are appointed by this Court, to apply themselves to the Honourable Houses of Parliament, for the obtaining of a speciall Commission of *Oyer & Terminer*, for the trying and punishing of the Malefactors that had a hand in this detestable action, according to the known Laws of this Land. And this Court with thankfull hearts do acknowledge the instruments under God, by which they obtained this Deliverance, to be by the Forces raised and continued by the Parliament, under the command of his Excellency the Lord General *Earl of Essex*; and to manifest the same, this Common-councell do also Order, That the

the said Committee of the *Militia*, in the Name of the City, as a thing agreed upon by an unanimous consent, shall return their hearty Thanks to his Excellency, for his speedy and seasonable Ayd, afforded unto the City in this their great straight and danger. And this Court with a general consent, do well approve of the Endeavours of the said Committee of the *Militia* for *London*, for the raising of the Forces of the City, and in their procuring of the said ayd and help from his Excellency in this Extremity, and what else they have done for the appeasing and suppressing of the said Tumul's. And this Court do give Thanks to the said Committee of the *Militia*, for their care and pains by them taken upon this sad occasion: And they doe appoint Mr. Alderman *Fowke* to declare the same, their Thanks to such of the said Committee as are not of this Court. And this Court doth also with all thankfulness acknowledge the pains and care of the Right Honourable the Lord Major, and the Right Worshipfull the Sherifes of this City therein. And this Court doe generally declare, That it is the duty of every Citizen of this City, by himselfe and all that doe belong unto him, or is under his command, to be ready upon all occasions to be ayding and assisting unto the Lord Major, and the rest of the Magistrates of this City, for the suppressing of all tumults and disorders within the same. And the severall persons now present at this Common council, by the holding up of their hands have promised, That for the time to come they will use their utmost endeavour, and be ready upon all occasions to doe the same. MICHEL

A rising in *Norwich*, where they seized upon the Magazine, and those that fired the same were destroyed, but those that were cordiall friends to the Parliament, being underneath, the house fell part of it upon them, that part below them, and the powder, were all saved, one having his head seen, was digged out, after he was out, he told of others, untill all were digged out without losse of life or limbe.

Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* tooke *Barwicke* by vertue of a Commission from the Prince. Sir *Thomas Glenham*, and Sir *Philip Musgrave*, tooke *Carlisle*. Sir *Gilbert Errington* took *Harbottle Castle* in *Northumberland* for the King.

The Commissioners of the Parliament of *England* presented a paper to the Parliament of *Scotland* to declare against those in *Barwicke* and *Carlisle*, but it was laid aside, no answer to any other papers, the Commissioners of the Kirke of *Scotland* have declared against the Declaration of the Parliament of *Scotland*, the Parliament past another Declaration, and putting it to vote whether it should be sent at all to the Commissioners of the Kirke, it was resolved in the negative: the Commissioners of War sit daily to put the Kingdome into a posture; nothing talked of but War, divers new colours preparing for severall Regiments.

The routing of the Welch in *Southwales* under the command of Major General *Laughorne* being 8000. Horse and Foot, took all their Ammunition and Armes. 25. Captaines, 32. Lieutenants, 27. Ensignes, 10. private Gentlemen. Souldiers in custody 2000.

FINIS.

The Scots Army of 21000. Invaded England Duke  
 Hambleton's standard had motto Date Cefari, Foot Standard  
 for Covenant Religion, King and Kingdomes;  
 Raising in Kent, Revolting of the Navie, Reducing Colchester,  
 And Quelling the insurrection in Pembroke Shire  
 all in 1648. :



**May 16.** *Surrey* Petitioners came to *Westminster* and made a great shout, and cryed Hey for King *Charles*, We will pull the Members out by the Eares, and cryed Colours, Colours, and were furnisht presently with White and Green Ribbons, and went directly to the House of Commons, disarmed two Sentinels, knockt them down, one Sentinell refusing to be disarmed the Petitioners got within his Armes, one of them drew his sword and run him through, and the Petitioners drew their swords on the Troopers, and said, fall on, fall on for King *Charles*, now or never, but a party of 500 foot sent from Whitehall for their reliefe did wound and take some of their Prisoners, there were slain of the Petitioners four or five; Of the Souldiers two, and some wounded on both sides.

At the meeting of divers Irish Papists, severall daggers were laid on the Altar, and by the Priest demanded if they were sharp, and by him were sprinkled with Holy Water, with an Intimation that many others would be ready for the same purpose.

The old Lord *Goring* proclaimed generall at the Head of the Kentish Army upon the Hill near *Alisford* consisted of 8000, besides those in *Maidstone*, there were neer 300 slain, and about 2300 Prisoners, many of them taken in the woods, hop-yards, and fields; also Gentlemen of good quality, there were about 500 Horse, 3000 Arms, nine foot Colours, and eight Peeeces of Cannon with store of Ammunition taken: Their word at the Ingagement was, *King and Kent, Ours Truth*, They being routed marched over *Rocheſter* Bridge toward's Black-Heath, with about 3000 Horse and Foot, most Cavaliers, Prentises, and Watermen, and fled over the water into *Essex*, by *Woolidge* and *Greenwich*.

**May 20. 1642.** For the preventing of the late war these 3. Votes passed:

1. That it appears that the King seduced by wicked Counsell intends to make war against the Parliament.

2. Whensoever the King makes War against the Parliament, it is a breach of trust reposed in him by his people, contrary to his Oath, and tending to the dissolution of this Government.

3. That whosoever shall serve and assist him in such wars, are Traitors to the fundamentall Laws of this Kingdome, and have bin so adjudged by two Acts of Parliament; and are to suffer as Traitors.

The Effect of the Petition of the Lord Major, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London* to both Houses of Parliament, *June 27. 1648.*

That a Personall Treaty be forthwith obtained between his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, in the City of *London*, or some other convenient place, to which Treaty it is humbly desired that our Brethren of *Scotland* may be invited, that so according to the duty of our Allegiance, Protestation, Solemn League and Covenant, his Majesties Royall Person, Honour, and Estate may be preserved, all differences may the better be composed, and a firm and lasting Peace concluded, all Armies disbanded, the Souldiers Arrears satisfied, the Kingdoms Burthens eased, and the laudable Government thereof happily advanced.

The Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord *Francis*, Earle of *Holland*, Lord *Andrew*, and the Lord *Camden* and others rose in *Surrey*, and made Proclamation that they expected the Parliament would have settled the Kingdome, but because they have

not, they would fetch the King and live and die with him to settle it, and all that will joyne with them to receive Presse mony, this Royall Party with the Earle of Holland were taken at *S. Needs*, July 10.

A Party of Horse commanded by Col. *Scroop* sent from the Leaguer before *Colchester*, before the Nobles could shift away, the Parliaments forlorn entred them, charged them, and routed them before the body came up; the Duke of *Buckingham* fled with 60 Horse: The Earle of *Holland* taken prisoner in his Chamber: Sir *Kenneth Digbys* son slain: A hundred gallant Horse, gold, silver, and good c'oes, and weapons good store taken, and my Lord *Francis* was also slain.

July 11. 1648. was the surrender of *Pembroke* Castle.

The Scots entering the Kingdom July 11. 1648. Major Generall *Lambert* sent this Letter to Duke *Hambleton*.

My Lord, Having received Information that some Forces both of Horse and Foot are marched out of *Scotland* into this Kingdom under your Excellencies Command, I have sent this Bearer unto you, desiring to know the truth and intent thereof, and whether they are come in opposition to the Forces in these parts raised by the Authority of the Parliament of *England*, and now in prosecution of their Commands, I desire your Lordships speedy Answer, and rest,

Your Excellencies humble Servant, John Lambert.

Duke *Hambleton*s Answer to Major Generall *Lambert*.

Noble Sir, I received yours of the 11 of this instant. In Answer whereunto I shall only say, the Information you received is true, for according to the Commands of the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of *Scotland*, there are Forces both of Horse and Foot come into this Kingdome, under my conduct for prosecution of the ends mentioned in my Letter of the 6. to which I refer you, intending to oppose any that are, or shall be in Arms for obstructing those pious, loyall, and just ends, and so remain,

You: humble servant, John Hambleton.

The Scots Armie consisting of 12000 Foot well armed, 5000 Horse, *Langdale* not lesse then 2500 Foot, and 1500 Horse, in all 21000. The English 2500 Horse and Dragoons, 4000 Foot, in all 6500; of the Scots were slain 2000. between eight and nine thousand Prisoners taken: Duke *Hambleton*s Standard had a Crown with this Motto, *Duc Cesaris*, and the Foot Standard was an Arm holding the drawn Sword in a Cloud, with this Motto, *For Covenant, Religion, King, and Kingdomes*.

The Town of *Colchester* delivered up the Superiour Officers above Lieutenants all at mercy, and all other under Officers and Souldiers were Prisoners: There was shot to death Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Lisle*, who kissed the others dead body, and then was himselfe executed, Colonel *Farrer* made an escape, but was afterwards found in a ditch.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lilburn* Lieutenant Governour of *Tinmouth* revolted, and declared for the King: Sir *Arthur Haslerigge* Governour of *Newcastle* having notice presently storme the Castle, and put all to the Sword that were in armes and *Lilburn* his Head was cut off, and set upon a Pole.

June the fifth, The Lord of *Warwick* went to *Feris mouth*, to bring into obedience



silence the Mutinous and Piraticall Seamen and revolted Ships, which falsified their Trust, who had four shillings a moneth added to their pay more then formerly: There was with the Lord of *Warwick* the *Phoenix, Mary, Rose, and Robert*, They sent for the *Nonfuch* and *Lilly* from the *Cows*, there was a reciprocall Expression of love and friendship between his Lordship and the severall Companies, that it did mutually engage each other in a firm resolution, to live and die together in that cause of Religion, and Liberty, and Interest of the Kingdom: There came also to them the *Reer-Admirall*, the *Lion, Bonaventure, and Antilope*, the *Swift-sure*; two more from *Chattam*, the *Hector* and *Fellowship*, *July 6. 1648.*

*A Short Abridgement of the Engagement made by the Common Councell, Commanders, and Souldiers, and Commission Officers in the City of London.*

**W**Ee doe declare to ingage as much as in us lies to defend the King and Parliament from all force and violence, and to the end we may be enabled to perform the same, We io humbly offer that the Ordinance for the uniting of the Militarie Forces within the Lines of Communication and Bills of Mortality, to the Forces of the Citie may be one entire Militia, and that no [Forces may be raised or made use of, but by Authority of the said Militia by consent of the Common Councell. We desire that some course may be taken, that no Forces in Armes might come within 30. miles of *London* during the time of the Treaty, and for these within that what persons soever shall make any Tumult, Insurrection, or disturbance, during the time of the Treaty, shal be put to death, and that none that have borne Arms against the Parliament come within 30 Miles of *London*, without leave of the Parliament had or to be had; and it was Ordered that the Common Councell men and Commanders shall within their severall Precincts go from House to House, to receive their concurrence to the said Engagement, wherin they doe subscribe and promise with their lives and fortunes, by the blessing of God, to perform the same; To all Masters of Families, Men-servants, Inhabitants above 16 yeers of Age.

*December 1648.* The House having notice of the Kings being carried to *Hurst-Castle*, Voted, That the seizing upon the Person of the King and carrying him to *Hurst Castle*, was without their advice and consent.

*Decemb. 5.* The House having late all night, the Question was put, and Voted, That His Majesties Concessions to the Proposals of Parliament upon the Treaty are sufficient grounds for seeking the Peace of the Kingdom.

*Wednesday the 6. of December,* Col. Rich his Regiment of Horse, and Collonel *Prides* of Foot were gaurds to the Parliament, and the City Trained Bands discharged, severall Members of the House of Commons seized upon, and kept in Custody.

*Decemb. 2.* Two Regiments of Foot quartered in *Black-Fryers, Ludgate, and Pauls.*

*Maj. Gen. Brown* Sheriffe of *London* was apprehended by the Army, *Decemb. 12.*

*Decemb. 13.* The Houle made these Votes, I. That the Lords and Commons, do declare, That they will make no further Addresses to the King, nor none shall be by any person whatsoever without leave of the Parliament, and if any make breach of this Order, they shall incur the Penalty of High Treason, and that they will receive no more any Message from the King, to both or either Houses of

Parliament, or to any other Person, and that the Vote for Revocation of the said Votes was wholly dishonourable to the proceedings of Parliament, and apparently destructive to the good of the Kingdome.

The Earl of *Warwick* declared to joyne with the Army, he coming from *Holland* with divers of the Revolted Ships, and all were taken except those which run a ground.

An Ordinance was sent to the Lords for the Tryall of the King, but they rejected the Commission for Tryall of the King, and adjourned the House for eight daies.

Serjeant *Dendy*, Serjeant at Arms to the Commissioners, rode into *Westminster* Hall, with the Mace belonging to the House of Commons on his Shoulder, and some Officers also attending him all bare, and 6. Trumpeters on Horseback, a guard of Horse and Foot attending in the Pallace yard, and Proclamation was made, All that had any thing for matter of Fact against *Charles Stuart* King of England, to bring it in to the Commissioners.

*Jan. 19. 1648.* That this present Seal of *England* should be broken in peeces, and that a new one should be forthwith made, and ordered that the Arms of *England*, *Hurpe*, and Armes of *Ireland*, should be Ingraven on the one side, on the other side a Map of the Parliament, with these Words in, *The first year of freedom by Gods blessing restored, 1648.*

### *The Charge of the Commons of England, against Charles Stuart King of England.*

**T**HAT the said *Charles Stuart*; being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a limited Power, to govern by, and according to the Laws of the Land, and not otherwise; and by his Trust, Oath, and Office, being obliged to use the power committed to him, *For the good and benefit of the People*, and for the Preservation of their Rights and Liberties; yet nevertheless out of a wicked design, to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and Tyrannicall power, to rule according to his Will, and to overthrow the Rights and Liberties of the People; Yea, to take away, and make void the foundations thereof, and of all redresse and remedy of mis-government, which by the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdom, were reserved on the Peoples behalf, in the Right and Power of frequent and successive Parliaments, or Nationall meetings in Councell; He, the said *Charles Stuart*, for accomplishment of such his *Designes*, and for the protecting of himself and his adherents, in His and Their wicked practices to the same Ends, hath traiterously and maliciously levyed War against the present Parliament, and the people, therein Represented.

Particularly, upon or about the thirtieth day of *June*, in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred forty and two, At *Beverley* in the County of *Tork*; and upon, or about the thirtieth day of *July*, in the year aforesaid, in the County of the City of *Tork*; and upon, or about the twenty fourth day of *August*, in the same year, at the County of the Town of *Nottingham*, (when and where he set up His Standard of War,) And also on, or about the twenty third day of *October*, in the same year, at *Edge-Hill*, and *Keinton field*, in the County of *Warwick*; And upon, or about

bout the thirtieth day of *November* in the same year, at *Brighthelm* in the County of *Middlesex* : And upon, or about the thirtieth day of *August*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred forty and three, at *Crofton bridge*, near *Reading*, in the County of *Berks* ; And upon, or about the thirtieth day of *October* in the year last mentioned, at, or near the City of *Glocester* ; and upon or about the thirtieth day of *November*, in the year last mentioned at *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks* ; And upon, or about the one and thirtieth day of *July*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred forty and four, at *Crofton bridge*, in the County of *Oxon* ; and upon, or about the thirtieth day of *September*, in the year last mentioned, at *Bodmin*, and other places near adjacent, in the County of *Cornwall* ; And upon, or about the thirtieth day of *November*, in the year last mentioned, at *Newbury* aforesaid ; and upon, or about the eighth day of *June*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred forty and five, at the Town of *Leicester*, and also upon the fourteenth day of the same moneth, in the same year, at *Naseby field*, in the County of *Northampton*. At which severall times and places, or most of them, and at many other places in this Land, at severall other times, within the years afore mentioned : And in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred forty and six, He the said *Charles Stuart*, hath caused and procured many thousands of the free people of the Nation to be slain ; and by *divisions, parties, and Insurrections* within this Land, by *Invasions* from *foreign parts*, endeavoured and procured by Him, and by many other *evil waies and meanes*. He the said *Charles Stuart*, hath not only maintained and carried on the said War, both by Land and Sea, during the years before mentioned ; but also hath renewed, or caused to be renewed, the said War against the Parliament, and good people of this Nation, in this present year, one thousand six hundred forty and eight, in the Counties of *Kent, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex*, and many other Counties and places in England and Wales, and also by Sea ; And particularly, He the said *Charles Stuart* hath for that purpose, *Given Commissions to his Son, the Prince* and others ; whereby, *Besides multitudes of other persons*, many such, as were by the Parliament intrusted and employed for the Nation, being by him or his Agents, corrupted, to the betraying of their Trust, and revolting from the Parliament, have had entertainment and commission, for the continuing and renewing of *Warre and Hostility*, against the said Parliament and People as aforesaid. By which cruel and unnaturall Wars by him, the said *Charles Stuart*, continued, and renewed as aforesaid, much innocent blood of the Free-people of this Nation hath been spilt ; many Families have been undone, the Publike Treasure wasted and exhausted, trade obstructed, and miserably decayed ; vast expence and damage to the Nation incurred, and many parts of the Land spoiled, some of them even to desolation.

And for further prosecution of his said evil *Deignes*, He the said *Charles Stuart*, doth still continue his Commissions to the said Prince, and other Rebels and Revolters, both English and foreigners ; and to the Earl of *Ormond*, and to the Irish Rebels and Revolters associated with him ; from whom further Invasions are threatened, upon the procurement, and on the behalfe of the said *Charles Stuart*.

All which wicked *D-figes, Wars*, and evil practices of him the said *Charles Stuart*,

*Stuart*, have been and are carried on, for the advancing and upholding of the personall Interest of Will and Power, and pretended *Prerogative* to himself and his Family against the publique Interest; Common Right, Liberty, justice, and Peace Of the People of this Nation, by, and for whom he was entrusted, as aforesaid.

By all which it appeareth, that He, the said *Charles Stuart* hath been, and is the Occasioner, Author, and Contriver of the said Unnaturall, cruell, and bloody wars, and therein guilty of all the Treasons, Murthers Rapines, Burnings, Desolations, damage and mischief to this Nation, acted or committed in the said Wars, or occasioned thereby.

And the said *John Cook*, by Protestation (saying on the behalf of the People of England, the liberty of Exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other charge against the said *Charles Stuart*; and also of replying to the Answers which the said *Charles Stuart* shall make to the Premises, or any other Charge that shall be so exhibited) doth, for the said Treasons and Crimes, on the behalfe of the said People of England, Impeach the said *Charles Stuart*, as a Tyrant, Traitor, Murderer, and a publique, and Implacable Enemy to the Common-wealth of England, And pray, That the said *Charles Stuart* King of England, may be put to answer all and every the Premises, That such Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals, Sentence, and judgement, may be thereupon had, or shall be agreeable to justice.

*The Kings last Speech made upon the Scaffold.*

King. I Shall be very little heard of any body here, I shall therefore speake a word unto you here; indeed I could hold my peace very well, if I did not think that holding my peace, would make some men think that I did submit to the guilt, as well as to the punishment; but I think it is my duty to God first, and to my Country, for to clear my self both as an honest man, and a good Christian, I shall begin first with my Innocency. In truth I think it not very needfull for me to insist long upon this, for all the world knows that I never did begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament, and I call God to witnesse, to whom I must shortly make an account, that I never did intend for to incroach upon their Priviledges, they began upon me, it is the Militia, they began upon, they confest that the Militia was mine, but they thought it fit for to have it from me, and to be short, if any body will look to the dates of Commissions, of their Commissions and mine, and likewise to the Declarations, will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, nor I; so that as the guilt of these Enormous crimes that are laid against me; I hope in God that God will cleare me of it, I will not, I am in charity; God forbid that I should lay it upon the two Houses of Parliament, there is no necessity of either, I hope they are free of this guilt; for I do beleve that ill Instruments between them and me, has begne the cheife cause of all this blood shed; so that by way of speaking, as I find my selfe clear of this, I hope (and pray God) that they may too; yet for all this, God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian, as nor to say that Gods Judgements are just upon me: Many times he does pay Justice by an unjust Sentence, that is ordinary; I will onely say this, That an unjust Sentence that I suffered to take effect, is punished now by an unjust Sentence upon me; that is, so farre I have said, to shew you that I am an innocent man.

Now

Now for to shew you that I am a good Christian : I hope that there is a good man (pointing to Dr. Jackson) that will beare me witnesse, That I have forgiven all the world ; and those in particular that have been the cheife causers of my death ; who they are, God knows, I do not desire to know, I pray God forgive them But this is not all, my Charity must goe farther, I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular, I pray God with St. Stephen, That this be not laid to their charge ; nay, not onely so, but that they may take the right way to the Peace of the Kingdome : S<sup>r</sup> (Sirs) I do wish with a my soule, and I do hope (there is some here will carry it further) that they may endeavour the Peace of the Kingdome, Now (Sirs) I must shew you how you are out of the way, and will put you in a way ; first, you are out of the way, for certainly all the way you ever have had yet as I could find by any thing, is in the way of Conquest ; certainly this is an ill way, for Conquest (Sir) in my opinion is never just, except there be a good just Cause, either for matter of wrong or just Title, and then if you go beyond it, that makes it unjust at the end, that was just at first : But if it be only matter of Conquest, then it is a great Robbery ; as a Pirat said to Alexander, that He was the great Robber, he was but a petty Robber ; and so, Sir, I do thinke the way that you are in, is much out of the way. Now Sir, for to put you in the way, beleeve it you will never do right, nor God will never prosper you, untill you give God his due, the King his due (that is, my Successors) and the People their due ; I am as much for them as any of you : You must give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church (according to his Scripture) which is now out of order : For to set you in a way particularly now I cannot, but onely this, A Nationall Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this ; when that every Opinion is freely and clearly heard.

For the King indeed I will not, the Laws of the Land will clearly instruct you for that ; therefore because it concerns my own particular, I only give you a touch of it.

For the people, and truly I desire their Liberty and Freedom, as much as any body whomsoever ; but I must tell you, That their Liberty and their Freedom, consists in having of Government ; those Laws, by which their life and their goods, may be most their own. It is not for having share in Government (Sir) that is nothing pertaining to them. A Subject and a Sovereign, are clean different things ; and therefore untill they do that, I mean, That you doe put the people in that Liberty, as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this, that now I am come here : If I would have given way to an Arbitrary way, for to have all Laws changed according to the power of the Sword, I needed not to have come here ; and therefore, I tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your charge) That I am the Martyr of the People.

In troth Sirs, I shall not hold you much longer ; for I will only say this to you, that in troth, I could have desired some little time longer, because that I would have put this that I have said, in a little more order, and a little better digested, then I have done ; and therefore I hope you will excuse mee.

I have delivered my Conscience, I pray God, that you doe take those courses that are best for the good of the Kingdome, and your own Salvations.

The Bishop of London minding him to say something concerning his Religion

King. I thank you very heartily (my Lord) for that, I had almost forgotten it. In troth Sirs, My Conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to all the World ; and therefore I declare before you all, That I die a Christian according

ing

ing to the Profession of the Church of England, as I found it left me by My Father; and this honest man I think will witness it. Then turning to the Officers said, Sirs, excuse me for this same. I have a good cause, and I have a gracious God; I will say no more. Then turning to Colonel Hacker, he said, Take care that they do not put Me to pain, and Sir, this and it please you; But then a Gentleman coming near the Ax, the King said take heed of the Ax, pray take heed of the Ax. Then the King speaking to the Executioner, said, I shall say but very short prayers, and when I thrust out my hands——Then the King called to Dr. Iuxon for his night Cap, and having put it on, he said to the Executioner, does my hair trouble you, who desired him to put it all under his Cap, which the King did accordingly, by the help of the Executioner and the Bishop, then the King turning to Dr. Iuxon said, I have a good cause, and a gracious God on my side.

Dr. Iuxon. There is but one Stage more, this Stage is turbulent and troublesome, it is a short one, but you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way, it will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you shall find a great deal of Cordiall joy and comfort.

King. I go from a corruptible, to an incorruptible Crown; where no disturbance can be.

Doff. You are exchanged from a Temporal to an eternal Crown, a good exchange.

Then the King took off his Cloak and his George, giving his George to Doctor Iuxon, saying Remember; tis thought for the Prince, and some other small ceremonies past, after which, the King stooping down, laid his Neck upon the block, after a very little pause, stretched forth his hands, the Executioner at one blow, severed his head from his body, his Body was put in a Coffin, covered with black Velvet, and removed to his lodging Chamber in Whitehal.

*An Act prohibiting the proclaiming of any Person to be King of England, &c.*

Whereas Charles Stuart King of England, being for the notorious Treasons, Tyrannies and Murthers, committed by him in the late unnatural and cruell Wars condemned to Death; Whereupon, after Execution of the same, severall Pretences may be made, and Title set on foot unto the Kingly Office, to the apparent hazard of the publique Peace: For prevention thereof, Be it enacted and Ordained by this present Parliament, and by Authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever do presume to Proclaim, Declare, Publish, or any way promote Charles Stuart, Son of the said Charles, commonly called; The Prince of Wales, or any other person to be King, or chief Magistrate of England, or of Ireland, or of any the Dominions belonging to them or either of them, by colour of Inheritance, Succession, Election, or any other claim whatsoever, without the free consent of the people in Parliament first had, and signified by a particular Act or Ordinance for that purpose, Any Statute, Law, usage or custome to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained, That whosoever shall contrary to this Act, proclaim, declare, publish, or any way promote the said Charles Stuart the son, or any other person to be King or chief Magistrate of England or of Ireland, or of any the Dominions belonging to them, or to either of them, without the said consent in Parliament signified as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged a Traitor to the Common wealth, and shall suffer the pains of death, and such other punishments as belong to the crime of High Treason. And all Officers, as well Civill as military, and all other well-affected persons, are hereby authorized & required forthwith to apprehend all such offenders, and to bring them in safe custody to the next justice of the Peace, that they may be proceeded against accordingly.

H. Scobel Cler. Parl. D. Con.

FINIS.

Imprimatur Theodore Jennings.





